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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 9

The Arsenal at Springfield.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

There is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
Barrels from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the villages with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death-angel touches these swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
That shout that every prayer for mercy drown;
Which through the ages that have gone before us,
In long reverberations reach our own.

The tumult of each sacked and burning village;
The shout that every prayer for mercy drown;
The soldiers' revel in the midst of pillage;
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns;

The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
These were no need of arsenals or forts;

The warrior's name would have a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, out its sword
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say
"Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals,
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

ABRAHAM.

"The men who stand by and say nothing,
When the peril of his country is discussed, can
not be understood. If not hindered, he is
sure to help the enemy."—A. LINCOLN.

If speech were free, a tale I'd tell,
That might be called an epitaph,
How once down East, as it befalls,
Perhaps in quiet Tyngsboro,

A pious father had a son,
A fearless, roving, wicked lad,
Who, when his teens had scarce begun,
Set up to disobey his dad.

He played his pranks at such a rate,
The old man oft was forced to wield
The rod, (he cherished such a hate
Ofsin), to make the urchin yield.

Now Abraham—the father's name—
Once heard the little rascal swear,
Or thought—for that is the same—
While flogging him, he read his stars

To mean a wicked word; and then,
With double grunt and widening frown,
And grating teeth, he drove again
With unrelenting force came down.

"I'll teach you, scape-grace, not to swear!"
Articulated Abraham.
"I didn't, father. I don't care."
"Shut up! I know you're thinking damn."

FREEDOM.

Oh! Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

Too long the world has wept, bemoaning
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

Little Children.

I am fond of children. I think them the
poetry of the world; the fresh flowers of
our hearts and home; the little conjurers,
with their "natural magic," evoking by their
spells what delights and enriches all ranks,
and equalizes the different classes of society.

Often as they bring with them anxieties and
care and live to occasion sorrow and grief,
we should get on very badly without them.
Only think, if there never was anything
anywhere to be seen but great grown-up
men and women! How should we long for
the sight of a little child! Every infant
comes into the world like a delegated prophet,
the harbinger and herald of good tidings,
whose office it is to turn the hearts of the
fathers to the children, and to draw the
disobedient to the wisdom of the just.

A child softens and purifies the heart, warm-
ing and melting it by its gentle presence; it
enriches the soul by new feelings, and
awakens within it what is favorable to vir-
tue. It is a beam of light, a fountain of
love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist.

Infants recall us from much that engenders
and encourages selfishness, that freezes the
affections, roughens the manners, indurates
the heart; they brighten the home, deepen
love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage, and
vivify and sustain the charities of life. It
would be a terrible world, I do think; if it
was not embellished by little children.

The strongest man feels the influence of
woman's gentlest thoughts as the mighty oak
quivers in the softest breeze.

The mind that is truly noble descends
not to mean resentment.

They are burning the bars of certain
enrolling officers in Connecticut.—Boston
Herald.

Federal Devastations in the South—De- struction of the Carnatic by Hyder Ali —Burk's eloquent and terrific descrip- tion.—A Warning.

The Federal newspapers but a short time ago teemed with exultant accounts of the desolation of the country lying between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers, in Mississippi, for a stretch of over fifty miles, wrought by the Cavalry or Gen. Grant's army now besieging Vicksburg. These accounts represented that the Federal Cavalry ravaged this wide and fertile district with remorseless ruth, destroying all the crops of all kinds, haled cotton, grist-mills, cotton gins, factories, shops, warehouses and stores, barns and contents, farming implements, provisions, clothing, &c., &c., and killing or driving off all the live stock, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving the wretched, ruined, undone inhabitants, old men, women and children, only enough food doled out to save them from immediate starvation, but with no means or implements to raise new crops to replenish their meagre stock of food soon to be exhausted. This destruction was inflicted, not on public property of the Confederate government, which, according to the laws of nations is legitimate prize of war, but the private property of the inhabitants, embracing that belonging as well to reputed Union men as to rebel sympathizers. These organs of an Administration which once professed the object of the war to be the restoration of a Union based on the fraternal spirit of the people of its different sections, published also jubilant reports of a similar raid in northern Alabama, and boasted, in terms of joyous delight, of the many millions worth of private property destroyed and of the utter distress and despair of the helpless and defenseless inhabitants of the ravaged and desolated districts. And they furthermore informed the civilized nations of Christendom, with equal exultation, of the complete destruction by fire, of the defenseless and unresisting towns of Bluffton, S. C., Darien, Ga., and Richmond, La., by Federal forces—the same forces of whom Mr. Sumner, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, with characteristic Yankee Phariseism, said in the Senate, on learning that an individual southern soldier had made sport with the bones of a dead northern soldier—

"It is very evident that our army is contending with an enemy of inferior civilization!" But why need we refer to these particular cases, when, even prior to their perpetration, as the world knows, two thirds of Virginia, two thirds of Tennessee, the coasts of South Carolina, part of Georgia, nearly all of Florida, Western and Southern Louisiana, great portions of Arkansas and Missouri, had been laid waste and subjected to an almost equally accomplished desolation?

A humane, christian citizen, deploring the causes as well as the existence and consequences of this already too horrid civil war, but praying to the God of Mercies and Justice that, if, in the madness of men, it must still rage, it shall be conducted according to the laws recognized by civilized nations, which respect the persons, rights, liberties and property of private individuals not in arms, on reading these accounts of the burnings, ravages, devastations and desolations in the South, has addressed as a request to copy from Edmund Burke's magnificent speech in the British Parliament, in 1785, on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, that renowned orator's eloquent but terrific description of the destruction of the Carnatic, by the ferocious and ruthless Hyder Ali.—

Our correspondent fears we are gradually becoming habituated to consider such unspeakable barbarities not only without horror, but even with joyousness; and he thinks a wholesome shudder on the perusal of Burke's awful description, may perhaps to some extent repress the tendency of our armies, step by step, to perpetrate the same horrid atrocities so terribly excoriated by the pitiless and remorseless East Indian Desolator.

The extract from Burke follows. If any one can read it without hair standing on end, without the profoundest horror, and without receiving to himself a solemn admonition to repress the ferocity of maddened human nature, he is not a man, but a fiend:

"DESTRUCTION OF THE CARNATIC.
[From speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, 1785.]

"When at length Hyder Ali found that he had to do with men who either would sign no convention, or whom no treaty and no signature could bind, and who were the determined enemies of human intercourse itself, he decreed to make the country possessed by these incorrigible and predestinated criminals a memorable example to mankind. He resolved, in the gloomy recesses of a mind capacious of such things, to leave the whole Carnatic an everlasting monument of vengeance, and to put perpetual desolation as a barrier between him and those against whom the faith which holds the moral elements of the world together was no protection. He became at length so confident of his force, so collected in his might, that he made no secret whatever of his dreadful resolution. Having terminated his disputes with every enemy and every rival, who bribed their mutual animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, he drew from every quarter whatever a savage ferocity could add to his new indi-

ments in the arts of destruction; and compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. Whilst the authors of all these evils were idly and stupidly gazing on the menacing meteor which blackened all their horizon, it suddenly burst and poured down the whole of its contents upon the plains of the Carnatic. Then ensued a scene of war, the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell. All the horrors of war before known or heard of were mercy to that new havoc. A storm of universal fire blasted every field, consumed every house, destroyed every temple. The miserable inhabitants flying from the flaming villages, in part were slaughtered; others, without regard to sex, to age, to the respect of rank, or sacredness of function; fathers torn from children, husbands from wives, enveloped in a whirlwind of calvary, and amidst the goading spurs of drivers and the trampling of pursuing horses, were swept into captivity, in an unknown and hostile land. Those who were able to evade this tempest fled to the walled cities; but, escaping from fire, sword, and exile, they fell into the jaws of famine.

"The alms of the settlement, in this dreadful exigency, were certainly liberal; and all was done by charity that private charity could do; but it was a people in heggary; it was a nation that stretched out its hands for food. For months together these creatures of sufferance, whose very excess and luxury in their most plentiful days had fallen short of the allowance of our austere fasts, silent, patient, resigned, without sedition or disturbance, almost without complaint, perished by a hundred a day in the streets of Madras; every day seventy at least laid their bodies in the streets, or on the gleba of Tanjore, and expired of famine in the granary of India.

"I was going to awake your justice towards this unhappy part of our fellow-citizens, by bringing before you some of the circumstances of this plague of hunger. Of all the calamities which beset and waylay the life of man, this comes nearest to our heart, and is that wherein the proudest of us all feels himself to be nothing more than he is; but I find myself unable to manage it with decorum; these details are of a species of horror so nauseous and disgusting; they are so degrading to the sufferers and to the hearers; they are so humiliating to human nature itself, that, on better thoughts, I find it more advisable to throw a pall over this hideous object, and to leave it to your general conceptions.

"For eighteen months, without intermission, this destruction raged from the gates of Madras to the gates of Tanjore; and so completely did these masters in their art, Hyder Ali and his more ferocious son, absorb themselves of their impious vow, that when the British armies traversed, as they did, the Carnatic for hundreds of miles in all directions, through the whole line of their march did they not see one man, not one woman, not one child, not one fourfooted beast of any description whatever. One dead uniform silence reigned over the whole region. * * The Carnatic is a country not much inferior in extent to England.—

Figure to yourself, Mr. Speaker, the land in whose representative chair you sit; figure to yourself the form and fashion of your sweet and cheerful country from Thames to Trent, north and south, and from the Irish to the German sea east and west, emptied and howelled (may God avert the omen of our crimes!) by so accomplished a desolation!"

Emancipation Ordinance Passed by the Missouri Convention.
JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—The following Ordinance of Emancipation was passed by the Convention this morning—ages, 51; yeas 30:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section, third article of the Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crimes, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free; provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this Ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to wit: Those over forty years of age for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who up to the moment of emancipation were owners of slaves, hereby freed, shall, during the period for which services such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over said freedmen, for the purpose of receiving the possession and services of the same that are now held absolutely by the master in respect of his slave; provided, however, that after said fourth of July 1870, no person so held shall be sold to non-residents, or removed from the State of Missouri, by authority of his late owner, or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State, and now belonging to citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of the act or ordinance of Secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves, without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance, no slaves in the State shall be subject to State, county or municipal tax.

Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor, in August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The enrolling officer of Kelso, Dearborn county, Indiana, has had his flouring mill burned to the ground by an incendiary since he entered on the business of his office.

—Lou. Jour., 29th.

Correspondence between Mr. Mason and Mr. Conway.

The London Times publishes the following correspondence:

Sir: As a part of the political history of the times, the correspondence transmitted herewith may have sufficient significance to call for its publication.

I submit it to you accordingly, for a place in your columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON,
No. 24 Upper Seymour-street, Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON, W., June 10, 1863.

Sir: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves the 'Confederate States of America,' will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable—then the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government—and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease, by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed, at your early convenience, whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South, upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer, shall be forthcoming.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.,
No. 24 Upper Seymour-st., Portman Square, June 11, 1863.

Sir: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards your self.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who these are, on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your 'right to make this offer,' I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, will depend on what I may learn of your authority on the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.,
AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, June 16, 1863.

Sir: Your note of the 11th has been received.

I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made, I have concluded that it was best to write out to America and obtain the evidence of my right to make it, in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject. I am, &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.,
No. 24 Upper Seymour-st., Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

Sir: I have received your note of yesterday.

You need not write to America to obtain the evidence of your right to treat on the matter of its import. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you, to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent.

It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the 'dissent' 'loyal men' there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the 'leading Anti-slavery men in America' are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a 'restoration of peace and the independence of the South on a pledge that the Abolitionists and Anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.'

As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated, shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relation to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

Conscience is like a clock; it is meant to indicate soul time; but a man can set his conscience, or he can let it run down.

Popular Exhaustion from Extreme and Protracted War.

New York has now sent seventeen regiments to the relief of Pennsylvania. Without the aid of New York and New Jersey the Keystone State would have been almost helpless. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania seem to have lost all spirit, and either retreat rapidly at the approach of the rebels, or exhibit a strange apathy and indifference. Even the troops from New York and New Jersey are not received with any cordiality or enthusiasm. On the contrary the people of Harrisburg set to work, as soon as they had recovered from their fright, to see how much money they could make out of the gallant men who had left their distant homes to defend Pennsylvania. This is a bad record, and needs amendment.—New York Herald.

The whole country this side of Chambersburg seemed to be on the move. The valley was filled with fugitives of all classes, conditions, ages, sexes and colors, fleeing before the advancing rebels like buffalo before a prairie fire. The scenes of a week ago were re-enacted. Negroes on foot and in wagons, carrying with them their only stock and store; farmers with their horses, household goods and families; sorrowful men hastening away from fields whiteening for the sickle and meadows waiting for the scythe. All these came crowding down the valley in dusty caravans, pressing over the bridge and through our towns into the peaceful country beyond.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Union.

I hardly like to say it, and still less do I like to believe it, but it is an incontestable fact that the spirit of the people is not what it should be. They do not come up to the crisis. Various reasons are assigned for this, but it seems to me that they are all superficial. I have already explained how much trouble and confusion has arisen from the inaccurate and diverse character of the orders under which the troops were enlisted. It may also be true that the people do not share the anxiety and alarm of Governor Curtin, believing him to be impulsive and credulous. But these are minor matters.—

At the bottom there must be a want of heart in the cause. Excuses are plenty to those who are willing to hnt for them. But if a man is imbued with the true fire of patriotism, he wants no excuse. There are men enough here who are willing to go into the trenches and shoot their muskets off to save their property, but few who are willing to volunteer for the defense of their country.

I met a man this forenoon, and he said to a gentleman who was walking with me, one of the leading citizens of the State: 'We have a full company of one hundred and ten men, and we are waiting to go over into the trenches, but we don't want to be mustered in.' One whole company that was enlisted here some months ago, disbanded when they found they must be mustered in. They were mostly young men, and perfectly free to go for six months. The traders who ran off at first have returned, and are taking advantage of the crowded state of the city to charge three prices for every thing they sell. Some have even charged the men for water wherewith to fill their canteens. It is said that sixty men have enlisted from this neighborhood, where there are twenty-five thousand people.—Harrisburg Correspondence N. Y. Times.

Under a free government, or among a people who are accustomed to look upon their own collective will as the paramount rule of political action, there are points beyond which they will not allow themselves to be coerced into sacrifices with the making of which they do not concur. For example: An Administration enters into a war demanding large expenditures of men and money. At the first citizens give their means with cheerfulness, and enlist with alacrity. They feel, or at least profess, and try to convince themselves that they feel, willing to submit to every privation, in order that the war may be prosecuted with vigor and to a successful conclusion. In the course of time, however, voluntary donations and enlistments cease, and taxation and conscription are resorted to. These are, also, for a time borne with patience.—

But it is evident—such are the materials of which humanity is composed—that there is somewhere a limit beyond which they can not be made to go. Self-preservation is the highest law of action and endurance; and when the individual is, or thinks himself, compelled to choose between his own interest and some real or imagined interest of the public, he will inevitably give his preference to the former.

The approach of this state of feeling may be seen in the appearance of a popular indisposition to comply with the requirements of the Government. Men will pay taxes to carry on the war with reluctance, and will seek to escape the draft, or to prevent it from being made. This state of feeling will arrive much sooner in a people unaccustomed than with one accustomed to war—much sooner in an industrial community, than in one of a different character; but sooner or later, it comes to all. Even in feudal times and countries, wars were often brought to an end by the unwillingness of the servile masses to make, for the time being, any further sacrifices. History is full of examples of people who have forced their Governments into wars, and then forced them out again before any important advantage had been secured; the latter simply because they were tired of the expenses, fatigues, losses and excitements of a state of hostility. When no shining victories are won, this feeling comes sooner than if the war is brilliantly successful; but even victories will not prevent, nor long postpone its arrival.

Experience, through all the past, shows that it is rational to contemplate a condition of the popular mind, in which not even public danger will arouse a people to activity and incite them to warlike sacrifice. War is not the natural state of man; and no unnatural state can by any means, or through the occurrence of any emergency, be made permanent, or even be protracted to any material extent, by artificial means. Communities, in this respect, are like individuals. Exhaustion follows unrelenting effort, and such a state of exhaustion may supervene that men will even suffer themselves to be

beaten rather than tax their broken energies to make any further exertion.

Governments that are wise will recognize this law of humanity, which no government can set aside or repeal. The symptoms of approaching exhaustion will be watched with anxious solicitude; for a people may become so depleted and enervated by an aggressive war as to be unable to rally for a defensive one. Then such a state of things nothing can be more melancholy or disheartening; and an Administration or a party which, in the blind pursuit of its own ambitious ends, forgets the human character, and forces the people forward into such a condition, commits the greatest crime of which an unwise ruler can be guilty.

The people of the United States—North—are beginning to manifest an indisposition for further war. This is a fact to which it is admitted by the journals of the Administration party—we do not deem it improper to allude. It is true that these journals charge this indisposition upon party action. They pronounce it factious, and treasonable, and do not hesitate to point out the individuals through whose machinations especially this state of feeling has been generated. The question whether this feeling is the effect of party agitation or of the spontaneous action of the popular mind, disgusted with the costs and perils of war, disappointed with the results, dissatisfied with the present and apprehensive for the future, is one of the most momentous character. It may answer a temporary and a party purpose to attribute it to a factious origin; but if we could be permitted to have any influence with the party of the Administration, or with the Administration itself, we would beg them to look carefully, and see if there is not more in the indications to which we allude than can fairly be placed to the account of any party agitation that has taken place. It may be worth while to consider whether the party agitation has not grown out of the feeling, rather than the feeling out of the agitation. A mistake in this matter may be productive of the worst consequences: may not only be fatal to the party that makes it, but be productive of vast general misfortunes.

It is evident that we are approaching the limit of the ability—we mean the moral ability—of the people of the North to supply the means to carry on the war. We do not attach much importance to the little physical resistance which has been rendered and there, interposed to the administrative acts of the Government, except as they are indications. From such as these, in themselves, the Administration has little to fear. But general reluctance is inertia; and that inertia has a moral force which is the hardest of all things for Governments to overcome. When the people generally dissent from the policy of the Administration, they have no need of arms, nor even of hallo-boxes, to make themselves felt: the all pervading thought, the universal will, constitutes an unseen power that governs, in spite of arbitrary acts and a military array to enforce them. To compel the people by mere arms to carry arms against another people is a thing surrounded by too many difficulties ever to be successfully accomplished.

The feelings to which we have alluded as existing among the Northern people are not confined to the members of any particular party. Although more distinct and general in one, every day supplies new evidences that they are becoming more and more prevalent and active in the other. Several of the Administration party, and those among the more prominent and influential, give evidence of partaking in them; and the more rational and disinterested man, to whatever party he belongs, the more carefully he will be found to have pondered upon the possibility of the arrival of the condition of things which we have endeavored to describe. We might point also, to the course of the Administration itself, as contemplating on the part of the President and his immediate advisers the danger of an exhaustion of the energies and patience of the people; shown in the hesitation and reluctance, with which drafts are ordered, and taxes, long since provided for by law, levied and collected; and proving to every intelligent observer that their policy in the prosecution of the war against the enemy in front has been modified, and deflected by apprehensions of a failure of the people, if too strongly pressed, to support them in the rear.

This is a view of our national affairs which, it seems to us, is worthy of serious consideration. Let us look at those from whom the cry of extreme measures and extreme sacrifices—for driving the people into the war without regard to their wishes, and bringing them to the condition simply of implements to subserve the purposes of an Administration which they would fain make arbitrary and absolute—principally comes: Fanaticism and interest are the two elements by which they are pervaded. The social theorist, who would drive man by force to accept his plans for the regeneration of mankind, the man holding and the man seeking office, and the contractor.—

Take away these—whose clamors are infinitely disproportionate to their numbers—and the cry of war to the last extremity would be pretty effectually silenced. Then would be heard the real voice of a people tired of war, fearful of its consequences, and anxious for a return to that state of tranquil prosperity from which we have so unfortunately departed.

EATING HABITS.—The most common way to a premature grave, and one of the shortest cuts to that destination, is down a man's throat. There is a multitude which no man can number, daily eating immoderately, thus sapping the constitution and laying the foundation for incurable illness, and a too early grave. This wise man does it, and the fool; the virtuous and the abandoned; the kind and the cross, of all climes, are among the errorists. But there are some who are wise as to this point, and the number is increasing; the number of those who are men and women of force; who think for themselves, observe for themselves; who have vigor of intellect enough to compare causes and effects; antecedents and consequences.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 9

Signs of the Times.

We are informed that staunch, thoughtful and unquestionably strong Union men, hereabouts, as well as elsewhere, have come out openly with the avowal of their purpose to support Wickliffe, in preference to Bramlette, for Governor of Kentucky. The reasons given are, that Wickliffe is not only far the able and better man, morally and intellectually, but by all odds truer to the Constitution and the Union; that Bramlette in his speeches has proved himself a bloody radical and virtually abandoned the Union Convention's platform on which he was nominated; that he lacks the dignity and moral and mental elevation requisite in the Chief Magistrate of a great State, composed of a high-minded, civilized and christian people; and that Wickliffe's principles and policy, sacredly conformable to the Constitution, will be far more efficient in restoring the Union and good government, than the reckless, bloody and unconstitutional schemes of Bramlette, who, unlike Wickliffe, has not the manhood to resist what he admits is wrong, but how the knee to power, and supports Lincoln's administration through thick and thin. These are very solid reasons for solid thinking Union men or others, giving the preference to Wickliffe over Bramlette.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Prominent Republicans here are cursing Governor Morton because that his recent visit to Washington was to procure for Indiana exemption from the draft. His Excellency's reasons for this are two-fold: First, he conceives such a move will be popular, and that Indians will volunteer hereafter as heretofore; next, from constitutional timidity, he fears a general outbreak should the conscription be attempted to be enforced.

VALLANDIGHAM IN CANADA.—The latest news reports that Mr. Vallandigham, after having been sent South, by order of Lincoln, run the blockade and escaped by sea to the British Island of Bermuda and sailed thence for Halifax, where he had safely landed. He was expected to beat the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, very soon, where he will not meet with much obstruction in communicating with his friends in the United States.

The Emperor, Napoleon of France, according to the latest news, is still anxious to employ his good offices in reconciling the belligerents of the North and South and restoring our ancient Union. It is said he proposes, if England refuses to join him in this that he will invoke the co-operation of Spain. All this is superfluous; for neither belligerent will listen to any outside proposals or intervention.

Lee's Proclamation to his Troops.
CARLISLE, PA., July 1—3 P. M.
The following speaks for itself. It was addressed to the troops:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE 27, }
General Order No. 78.]

The commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days. Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitled them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we can not take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongs, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding General, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to the Vallandigham Committee.

President Lincoln is now engaged in writing out a most elaborate reply to the address of the Ohio Democratic Committee, demanding the rescinding of the sentence in Vallandigham's case. It is intimated that it will allude to the law of the last session, which specially refers to allegations similar to those in the case under consideration—an allegation which was entirely omitted in the reply to the Albany meeting. It will be made public in a few days.—N. Y. Express.

What right has he to allude to a law which, if enforced, he would disregard in the case? If Mr. Vallandigham had violated any law, why was he not tried under that law? Mr. Vallandigham having been exiled without law, it will hardly do to plead law against him as a reason for the exile.—Cin. E-quirer.

Southern papers estimate the losses sustained in Mississippi, by the raid and battles, at near \$15,000,000.

THE WAR NEWS.

The military operations of the past week have been attended, according to the reports of the Federal press, with very severe reverses to the Confederates, relieved only by slight advantages in their favor. Of the latter, perhaps the most signal is the capture of Brashear city, in Louisiana, by the rebels, under Gen. Dick Taylor, son of old Zack, with 1000 prisoners, arms, &c., the recovery of most of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and the advance of rebel forces to points within a short distance of New Orleans. Reports, favorable to the rebels, also represent that Banks is in a critical condition in his attempt to capture Port Hudson—his army reduced by sickness and battle to 6000 men, his supplies coming up the river obstructed by rebel batteries, his rear threatened by a force of superior numbers, it was thought, without anchor, he would be compelled to surrender or retreat. But the latest news contradicts all this. What the real truth is, remains to be developed hereafter.

From the opposing armies in Tennessee, the most we hear in the last week is, that Bragg did not halt, as some supposed he would, in his defenses at Tullahoma, but continued his retrograde movement towards his stronger defenses at Chattanooga, and that Rosecrans, in pursuit, had reached and occupied Tullahoma, but the news carries him no further.

In Virginia, it now seems, the operations of Dix, supposed at first to be a formidable advance against Richmond, were only a feint, intended to prevent the sending of reinforcements from Richmond to Lee in Maryland or Pennsylvania.

We have reports of another raid into Kentucky by John Morgan, with accounts of some damages done by him to the Federals, including the capture of Col. Hanson's forces the burning of railroad depots, &c. A big scare seems to have prevailed in Louisville at Morgan's advance, alarm bells rung and the people called out for defense. But much of the exciting intelligence in regard to the obnoxious Morgan, is so manifestly sensational, that it would be wonderful, at any other time than this, when men become the more credulous from distraction, that the half reported could be believed for a moment. According to these reports, Morgan captured Lebanon one day—was captured with his men, the next day at Lancaster—the third, he was marching with heavy forces on Louisville—the fourth repelled at Danville—and now is in full retreat towards Tennessee. The mails, telegraphs and all channels of conveying news being in Federal hands, we leave it to them to reconcile the reports they give day after day, if they can—for we confess we cannot.

We hear vague and unsupported rumors of a rebel advance, in force, into Kentucky, from the direction of the regions of Virginia and East Tennessee around Cumberland Gap. It has been rumored in this city for day or two past, that rebels are again in the vicinity of Owingsville and Mount Sterling, but we have no positive confirmation of the fact.

But the public interest in the foregoing news, is overshadowed by the reports of the tremendous operations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vicksburg. The armies of Lee and Meade have been in combat, with terrible losses on both sides, since last Thursday. The latest reports of results, represent Lee as having been put to rout, fleeing through Maryland to Virginia, pursued by the Federal Cavalry, who, it was confidently hoped, would prevent his crossing the Potomac, swollen and unfordable by recent freshets. The reported losses of the rebels in these battles are given variously from a few thousand to 40,000 in killed, wounded and missing—Federal losses not stated.

Both sides seem to have suffered unusually by the loss of Generals and other officers, killed, wounded and captured; but on the score the Federals are reported as losing the most Generals. The rebel General Barksdale was killed; and Longstreet was first reported killed; then captured, then killed again, then resurrected, and now at last alive uncaptured. Hill also was reported killed or captured, but this too is now doubted. On the Federal side, Generals Reynolds, Paul, Zook, Farnsworth, are reported killed, and many more Generals, besides other officers, wounded. But the reports are so confused and conflicting, up to this moment, that until the smoke of battle clears away, we can get no certainly clear and intelligible idea of the results of the operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and indeed, they are not yet terminated, though the present aspects of the situation are decidedly in favor of the Federals, if we can trust their reports so far. It may be a week or more yet, ere we learn the exact result.

The news from Vicksburg is, that Gen. Pemberton, in command of the post, surrendered, unconditionally, at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 4th, yielding 20,000 prisoners to the Federals. This purports to have come by a boat which left Vicksburg on Sunday and had arrived at Cairo, 640 miles, the nearest telegraphic station in communication with Washington, whence the intelligence has been given to the country.

Some doubt is thrown on the verity of this news, from the supposed impracticability of a boat from Vicksburg to Cairo making the distance in the time stated, and from the large number of forces said to have been taken in the Vicksburg garrison, as it is believed 20,000 men could have cut their way through any point of Grant's long and attenuated lines and joined Johnston without very serious loss of numbers. We shall learn the truth, however, after a while. But conceding the fall of Vicksburg, it liberates Grant's large army, with part of which he can succor Banks in his reported distress, and aid him in the reduction of Port Hudson, and with the remainder perhaps aid Rosecrans by attacking Bragg's rear. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will only clear the Mississippi between those two points; for the rebels occupy one of its banks above; and indeed it would seem to us an utter impossibility for either belligerent to hold that long stream in all its course; for a repulse at any point would be followed by occupation at some other.

A remarkable and criminal correspondence—Abolition the object of the War—Act of Congress of punishing unauthorized Diplomats.

We copy, in this week's Bulletin, a remarkable correspondence, between Rev. Mr. Conway, late of Cincinnati, and Hon. J. M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner at London, in which the former was deservedly rebuffed by the latter. This correspondence is very significant, developing, as it does, the objects sought by a large and influential, (indeed we ought to say controlling) portion of the Administration party, in prosecuting this horrid civil war. The letters of Mr. Conway unequivocally prove that that element of the war party which controls the will and policy of Lincoln's insane and maddened Administration, are either willing to make war upon their Southern brethren for the sake of abolishing slavery, or willing to stop the war for the sake of abolition; and in either case to disrupt the Union to attain their end. Mr. Conway proposes to effect the object, by uniting the Abolitionists with the Democrats, and, with charming naïveté, tells Mr. Mason, that his political sect, being the "balance of power" party, can, united with the Democracy, achieve his ends. It requires but few words to dispose of a proposition so monstrous, absurd, unprincipled, disloyal and traitorous. For, first, even if the Administration, or the Abolition party, or both, have winked at Conway's mission, both will deny it, on the development of the object of the blabbing envoy, true or false; and it takes nobody by surprise that Wendell Phillips has promptly come forward to repudiate Conway in his representative character. Second, the Democracy can never be enticed or entrapped into a political association so degrading and damning as that proposed by this Rev. semi-infidel, Conway, who has been laboring at Cincinnati for many, many long years, for the abolition of slavery, with a conscious, if not avowed sense of its result if achieved, namely, the disruption of the Union. He and his co-laborers—and they are neither few nor un-influential, care less for the Constitution and the Union, than Mahometans or any other infidels care for the principles of the Christian religion. Yet Lincoln is controlled by such impious contempters of the Constitution, Laws and the Union. They shape, mould and fashion his policy and measures at will; and though for present expediency's sake, and for the sake of a seeming consideration, he has at times apparently held back, he has obediently submitted to all their unconstitutional exactions—as witness, the confiscation measures, the emancipation proclamations, the arming of negroes, bond and free, the suspension of habeas corpus, the arbitrary arrests, and many other enormities, which no sane man could conceive, and which no honest man, with a thimblefull of brains or an ounce of legal learning, could justify, or attempt to excuse, except with bayonets at hand to awe or terrify any freemen daring to question the infallibility of "the powers that be." We are not at all surprised, however, at these developments of a usurping administration, or at the disclosure of the designs of that element of its party supporters which controls it and the remainder of the party. Lincoln and Seward and their followers virtually avowed it all in the announcement of the "Irrepressible Conflict," before the date of the last Presidential election. Our voice was not hushed in silence then; for we lifted it up, feeble as it was, in oft-repeated monitions to our countrymen as to the danger to the peace of the country and the safety of the Union, from this brutal and bloody and treasonable doctrine of the "Irrepressible Conflict," according to which, though full in the teeth of more than eighty years' experience to the contrary, Lincoln and Seward affirmed; and their partisans re-echoed, the Union could not exist part slave and part free States. The practical abolition programme of the present day, is but the logical and inevitable result of that traitorous doctrine; and both Lincoln and Seward, and all their supporters who had enough of mental discipline to trace a proposition to its logical consequence, know that the doctrine would so result; and so also did many others, even in our midst, who, though professedly opposed to the doctrine, yielded to it a tame and submissive acquiescence, rather than confront the swelling tide of northern fanaticism. But, although we are thoroughly satisfied that it was the design of the Abolition leaders, from the day (or even before) they organized, in 1856, with Fremont as their standard bearer, to effect the compulsory abolition of slavery, albeit recognized, protected and guaranteed by the Constitution, and at the hazard of disrupting the Union, yet we retain the opinion, entertained from the first, that the schemes of these traitor-abolitionists could have been thwarted, checked, baffled or utterly frustrated, had Congress been a representative body, such as the people, in adopting the Constitution, designed it should be. But instead of that, a majority of the members of Congress, far from being a House of Commons—Representatives of the people—sworn defenders of the Constitution—votaries of liberty—proved themselves the most servile, obsequious, lick-spittle cravens at the foot of Executive power, that ever disgraced manhood or shamed republicanism. Even the Union party of Kentucky, to its credit be it said, whether from rooted principle, or present expediency, or seeming decency, or political self-defence—no matter what—has, through its organs, denounced the servile and unconstitutional measures of the last Congress in terms of the force of which we disclaim all ability to match. We reckon,

then, that there is neither disloyalty nor treason; in joining our feeble voice to swell however little the loud roar of loyal denunciation against Congress and the President for their unconstitutional measures. And at all events, as to that sort of offense, we say with Patrick Henry—"If it be treason, make the most of it."

But we refrain, for the present, further remarks in this line of commentary; and beg to call public attention to another aspect of Rev. Conway's impudence in this correspondence. In commencing and carrying it on, he is in spirit, if not to the very letter, guilty of a "high misdemeanor" against the United States. We copy below the Act of Congress, which, under heavy penalties, forbids such correspondence. If Conway is not indictable under this Act, he can only escape under the technical plea that Mason is not an officer or agent of a "foreign government," or unless, indeed, it should otherwise be shown that he was acting by authority of the government of the United States:

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CERTAIN CRIMES THEREIN SPECIFIED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a citizen of the United States, whether he be actually resident, or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence, or carry on, any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the government of the United States; or if any person, being a citizen of, or resident within the United States, and not duly authorized, shall counsel, advise or orchestrate in such correspondence, with intent, as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor exceeding three years: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States to apply, by themselves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign government, or to the agents thereof, for the redress of any injuries in relation to person or property which such individuals may have sustained from such government or any of its agents, citizens or subjects.

Approved, January 30, 1799.

Bramlette and Wickliffe.

The names above, are those of the Union candidates for Governor of Kentucky—both very prominently connected with the Union party from its very origin. The Union State Convention met at Louisville and nominated Joshua F. Bell for Governor, the same who ran against Magoffin for the same office in 1860, up to which time he had been deemed a conservative man, and who, even since, notwithstanding his ultra pro-slavery planks in that canvass, has even since been classed with the conservatives. But Bell declined the nomination tendered by the State Convention of his party, and Thomas E. Bramlette, who had been a mediocre lawyer, a slow Circuit Judge, a heavy speaker, a dull writer, a Colonel without a laurel from the battlefield, and the U. S. District Attorney for Kentucky, as ready in the latter capacity to enforce the unconstitutional acts of Congress and the lawless measures of Lincoln's administration as any King's lawyers was to file the pleas of the crown in the Court of Judge Jeffrey—this man, Bramlette, we say, was selected by a Committee to take the place declined by Bell, and he is thus advertised to the electors of Kentucky as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Charles A. Wickliffe's history is too well known to the people of this State to require more than a brief and rapid reference to the positions he has successively held. He rendered gallant service to his country in the War of 1812, against Great Britain; returning, acquired an independent fortune by his industry and ability at the bar; served the citizens of his county in the Legislature; then served his district for several terms in Congress; then again in the State Legislature, during which he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; then was elected Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate on the ticket with Governor Clarke, and, on the lamented death of that noble gentleman and patriot, executed the duties of Governor with indefatigable labor, unquestioned ability and integrity, and to the universal satisfaction of all parties. He was then called to the Cabinet of President Tyler as Post Master General, in which office he displayed the same extraordinary Executive talents and untiring industry which have distinguished him in all business affairs, public and private, throughout a long, useful and honorable life, unstained by a single blot on his morals, habits or reputation. His next appearance on the public stage, was as a Representative in the last Congress, elected distinctively and avowedly as a Union man, an enemy to secession and in favor of putting down the rebellion by all the legitimate powers of the government of the United States, and as a member of the House, voted all the men and money required. But he voted against compensated emancipation of slaves in the States by the payment of money out of the Federal Treasury; against the confiscation act; against raising and arming negro soldiers; against the partition of Virginia, as it was a practical affirmation by the Federal government of the right of secession; against the suspension of habeas corpus; and he disapproved the President's emancipation pro-

clamations, his arbitrary arrests as without semblance or shadow of law, and other Executive acts, which together with the acts of Congress above cited, he conscientiously deemed unconstitutional, unwise, inexpedient, injurious, if not fatal to all hope of restoring the Union or re-establishing legitimate government, and threatening to engulf the liberties of the people and the cherished institutions of the country in the abyss of military tyranny and despotism. In short, Wickliffe is one of those old fashioned poppils, who learned from the old fogies of the time of the Revolution and the framing of our State and Federal Constitutions, that no government is legitimate that does not operate itself alone by means of constitutional measures, directed to the attainment of constitutional ends; that a government operated by other than constitutional means, is usurpation, tyranny and despotism; that the military should at all times be in strict subordination to the civil authority; and that the people, as expressly set forth in the bill of rights, have reserved to themselves the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government, whenever and however they think proper, they (the people, not their official agents) being the sole judges of the necessity or propriety of revolutionizing their government. For pursuing this course and uttering such antiquated sentiments in Congress, Gov. Wickliffe fell under the displeasure of the immediate toadies of the President; and even suspicions of his loyalty have been whispered against him by the radicals (abolitionists at heart) in Kentucky; but they are so contemptible, not only from their manifest falsehood, but from the class of men who utter them—willing tools of a usurper and tyrant—that no intelligent or decent man can be deceived by or even listen to them. Wickliffe was called out as a candidate by prominent Union men.

Such are the two Union candidates for Governor of Kentucky. The position of neither of them is satisfactory to us; for while we hold Bramlette in utter detestation, we think Wickliffe has not come up to the standard of a true democrat in respect to the war. He has laid out his programme or platform, which we published in full last week. His fundamental error is, that he thinks a Union, which can only be founded in the fraternity and love of the people, and can only be perpetuated by those holy feelings, may be restored and perpetuated by the sword. We believe in no such utterly absurd nonsense. Every stroke of the sword, instead of restoring concord and amity, instead of reviving fraternity and love, but engenders more deep and implacable animosity and hatred, and cuts away, thread by thread, and strand by strand, the cords that should be left intact to bind together the Union in bonds of "thrice perdurable toughness," indissoluble and eternal. But madness rules the hour; and there are those who pretend ardently to desire a Union with Secessionists, rebels traitors, and the wickedest and worst men that ever lived, and also pretend that blood is the best cement for such desired Union. It is far beyond our skill in language to express our sense of the infatuation, insanity and madness, not to say the malignant and desperate wickedness of such preposterous sentiments. For though we have always regarded secession as a heresy in theory, and revolutionary in practice, and faithfully and seasonably done all in our power to discredit the doctrine and frustrate its practical application, we have never believed that military coercion or any violent measures, but that enlightened diplomacy, negotiation and statesmanship, were the true remedies for it; and we have also believed, with equal depth of sincerity, that abolition, but for which secession, a pestiferous doctrine originally of Yankee invention, never would have been resorted to by our sister States of the South. Yankee abolition—the intermeddling of outsiders who hold neither moral nor political jurisdiction over slavery in the Southern States—was the potential provocation to secession. And if the war were stopped at once, negotiation entered on in good faith, and satisfactory guarantees given against future meddling and disturbance of the question, the Union might be restored; but in our opinion this is the only hope, for it never can be done otherwise. The idea of a Union enforced by the sword is the sheerest, absurdest nonsense, and none but bloody-minded malignants and incurable madmen can desire the continuance of a war perverted from the originally professed design of restoring the government and Union to a war for abolition; for none but an idiot can fail to see that the subjugation of the Southern people is an impossibility, as nothing short of their utter extermination can achieve dominion over their country to the invader.

These are words of soberness and truth; let them not pass unheeded as the idle wind. We have thought it our duty as chroniclers to present the above sketch of the two Union candidates for Governor, and, in incidental connexion, to deliver some of our views bearing on the issues involved in the gubernatorial race, and especially as Bramlette has emphasised those issues by taking extreme radical grounds. In doing this, we have not spoken as a partisan of either candidate, for we are far from that. While we confess that, if we have to choose between Bramlette and Wickliffe, our vote will be unhesitatingly given to the latter, upon every possible ground of preference, we shall remain uncommitted till the day of decision arrives. We do not know, and do not much care, whether the Democracy will put a candidate in the field. The probabilities are, however, that they will not. We

should insist on it; if we had any guaranty of a free election. But since the Democratic State Convention was dispersed by the bayonets of the everlastingly infamous Gilbert, and the subsequent military occupation of the State by one or other of the belligerents, we shall not be inclined to regard the election as either free, or the result legitimate, no matter which side may hold military possession in August. We leave the canvass, therefore, to those who have a stomach for it. We have none.

To the Editors of the Bulletin:

We take great pleasure in recording the earnest and praise-worthy efforts of Messrs Charles Marshall, Isaac Kelly, L. W. Kenner and others of Mt. Carmel, in the support of law and order, and the prevention of violence, during the recent raid upon that place, by an independent band of armed men, who were engaged in retaliating upon so-called Southern sympathizers for acts committed by rebel raiders. They were conspicuous in their efforts to prevent any species of violence, and it is especially due to them that further harm was not done. All good citizens will duly appreciate such efforts.

Mt. Carmel, July 2, 1863

The talk of a great bank at New York, with \$20,000,000 capital, continues active, but no practical steps have yet been taken.

ALEX. MADDOX,
OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND
BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY
AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
Store, embracing two large and elegant
three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue
to carry on, with increased stock and facilities,
my long established business of furnishing Families
in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all
others, most of the essential commodities con-
sumed in life, all which I am selling at the
most favorable rates for cash, or such country
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the
past, and which has enabled me to offer greater
inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully
solicit a continuance of their favors. Below
will be found advertisements of a few of my
specialties; but it would take up a whole news-
paper to enumerate all the commodities of
general necessity which I habitually keep on
hand. No one can examine my stock and go
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Mayville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old can-
vassed of a lot of some thousand of my
own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy
and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—
I have bought out John A. Coburn's
stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in
France, a superb article for Dringsters and Fam-
ilies, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good
and Produce for storage or sale always re-
ceived on consignment on the most moderate
rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour-
bon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored
and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of
pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to
four years old, always kept on hand for sale low
by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant
supply of common Whiskies, at very low
rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands
always kept

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked lint grain
and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White
Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-
ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best
grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,
Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound
corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable
always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on
hand

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment
embracing all sizes of superior construction

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,
pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels
of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River
Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and
Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and
Peaches constantly on hand of the best
quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider
Vinegar specially manufactured from the
best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a
substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German,
Bohn, country-made, for washing clothes,
scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumery
varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail

ALEX. MADDOX.

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Maj. STANLEY authorizes us to state to his numerous friends, that he will entertain them in the best manner possible, at the Fox Spring—Mrs. Fleming's Hotel—during July and August.

POPULAR EXHAUSTION FROM EXTREME AND PROTRACTED WAR.—Read the article, copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer on our first page, under the above title. It is pregnant with political philosophy and most wise and significant in every practical point of view. Will those who should be instructed by its wisdom, take heed to its admonitory teachings? If not, they are delivered over to infatuation and madness.

Bramlette, the Radical War Candidate for Governor.

The Eagle has delivered nearly a column of comments or explanations on our notice, (which it fairly copies in full) of the Bramlette, the candidate of the Radical wing of the Union party for Governor of Kentucky. The manifest object of our neighbor in this essay was, to soften down the tone of Vandal ferocity and to mitigate the ultra spirit of radicalism which disfigured the distempered orator's address, and which, it is well known, grieved and disgusted the thoughtful and conservative portion of the Union party. As far as the Eagle touched the points of our notice, in attempting to tone down the spirit of the speech; it admitted the substantial correctness of our report, but we do not pretend to decide that the attempt to soften and palliate was a very signally successful achievement. For instance: we reported Bramlette as hoisting the black flag, declaring that he would send no prisoners of war to Camp Chase, but would send them to Camp Hall by hangmen's ropes, which latter mentioned place the Eagle asserts (?) in "Camp Devil". So far as we are concerned, Bramlette is welcome to the benefit of this distinction in the names of the Camps in the Infernal Regions. But he is not entitled to exemption from the severest animadversion on the innate barbarity of his avowed threat, nor on its open and defiant contempt, not only of the laws of war recognized by civilized nations, but of the express terms of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, a solemn treaty entered into and executed by the government both of Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis. Why, the prisoner captured out of Everett's forces, which Bramlette referred to as a gang of marauders, though notoriously a portion of the regular Confederate Army, under commissioned officers, were promptly sent on for exchange according to the terms of the cartel, and, we have heard, have already been exchanged, and been permitted to re-enter the Army. But such prisoners of war as these, Bramlette declared, when elected Governor, he would hang and send to Camp Hall—no, "Camp Devil," in spite of the laws of nations and the cartel. It is vain to say that such prisoners of war are liable to death by the rope in virtue of a law of Kentucky which denounces such punishment upon citizens of the State for joining the Confederate service; for in the first place, many of them are not and never were citizens of Kentucky; and even if all were such, the stipulations of the cartel would overrule the State Statute. It was under these views of the case and considering his many other violent expressions, that we felt justified in characterizing Bramlette's speech as one stamping the author with intolerance, bigotry and barbarian ferocity; and in doing so, we were impelled by not the slightest desire to speak harshly of him, unnecessarily, but to hold up to just public reprobation his barbarous sentiments and feelings and his fiendlike avowal of them; and thereupon to suggest the enquiry to the gallant, civilized, christian people of Kentucky, whether such a brutal and bloody monster, contemning all civil law, would be a worthy representative of them in the highest Executive office in the Commonwealth? We are perfectly content to leave our version and that of the Eagle to the candid discrimination of all readers. But it is noticeable in this connection, that while the Eagle barely announced the simple fact that Bramlette spoke in this City, it did not notice a single point of the speech; but that it gave a version of his speech two days after at Brooksville, far less discreditable to the author than the Mayaville speech. These efforts to mitigate and palliate the intemperance and radicalism of the War-hawk candidate, we take pleasure in saying, are creditable to the head and heart of our neighbor; and we will not therefore mar our well-meant compliment by the ungracious insinuation that they may be dictated by a sense of political expediency in view of the obvious fact that Bramlette's speech at Carlisle, no doubt the same in substance as his Mayaville sample of furor, has brought down on his head the implied censure of the Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer, and many conservative, considerate and influential Union men, who hold his radicalism and ferocity in well merited abhorrence.

It is worthy of remark also, that the Eagle, in its comments on our notice, said not a word in palliation of Bramlette's ungenerous, discourteous, undignified and unjust remarks in relation to the motives of Mr.

Wickliffe, the distinguished competitor of Bramlette, and really a far truer friend of the Constitution and the Union. Its silence on that score was commendable discretion; for it knew well enough that all intelligent Union men regarded Wickliffe as a truer friend of Constitutional government and therefore a better Unionist, than Bramlette; and while our neighbor cannot afford to lose the radical wing of his party, he dares not shock the sentiments of the conservative wing. Wickliffe is for a government according to the Constitution and laws, and a Union founded on the fraternity of the people; Bramlette is for a Union without regard to the Constitution or laws, and violently enforced on unwilling subjects.

POSTSCRIPT.—After the foregoing was written, we saw Bramlette's letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, explaining his Carlisle speech and correcting errors in the report of it by the correspondent of that paper. We see nothing in this letter requiring us in justice to the author, to vary anything said above. The whole amount of his letter, so far as it relates to any point we have touched, is substantially, as we stated, that while he professes in theory to condemn certain unconstitutional and indefensible measures of the Administration, we should acquiesce until the war is over and then correct them, by changing at the hallo the box members of Congress and the Executive who have enacted and are now enforcing them, meantime giving the Executive all the men and money it demands for the prosecution of the war. But Bramlette has not a word to say, for no mortal could say a word in justification of the fact, palpable to every candid mind, that the men and means granted professedly for the war to restore the government and Union, are notoriously used by Lincoln, not to effect the professed object, but to carry out his admitted unconstitutional objects, the abolition of slavery, &c., which itself would be practical disunion; and he also blinks the fact that before we can reach the presidential election of 1864, to effect a change of administration and a change of policy, Lincoln, with the aid of the men and money granted him for a professionally legitimate object, will, of possible, have effected his unconstitutional objects. Bramlette's suppression of this obvious view of the question, is fair ground of inference that, in the face of his present political disclaimers, he at heart sympathizes with Lincoln's policy. And from no spirit of uncharitableness, but from deliberate conviction of its truth and justice, we declare our earnest opinion, that Bramlette, and all such like, are more insidious and dangerous enemies of the Union, than openly avowed secessionists.

ROSS AND NEWELL.—See the advertisement of this new firm, successors of ALEX. POWER & CO., North-west corner Third and Market Streets. The members of this firm are excellent business men, industrious, faithful to customers and correspondents, accommodating, clever and pleasant, and being experienced in their line, we have no hesitation in endorsing their claim to large patronage and promising satisfaction to all dealers.

Gen. Early's Address to the People of York, Pennsylvania.

The following address, from General Early to the citizens of York, was received here this afternoon:

"YORK, PENN., June 30, 1863.

To the Citizens of York:

"I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car-shops in your town, because, after examination, I am satisfied that the town would be endangered, and, acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my movement and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would then have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of justice and retribution for the authorized acts of herbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers, will open your eyes to the obvious oppression under which it is apparent to all, you are yourselves groaning.

[Signed] "J. A. EARLY, "Major General C. S. A."

The Administration Candidate for Governor in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal, of July 1, has the following significant paragraph:

"The Cincinnati Commercial publishes what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by Judge Bramlette, at the town of Carlisle, in Kentucky, on the 26th ult. Believing that in very essential particulars the report is not worthy of credit, and understanding that Judge Bramlette has been addressed on the subject, we think proper for the present to defer all further remarks in the case."

If the report of the speech turns out to be correct, we do not see how the Union party in Kentucky can vote for him. They probably will not; and his only vote will come from the administration and Abolition party.—Cin. Enquirer.

Our Rev. Mr. Conway in Correspondence with Mason.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch by the last English steamer:

"LONDON, June 18.

"Mr. Mason, Envoy of the rebel States, has sent to the Times the correspondence with Mr. Conway, the American gentleman who was introduced to the public, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., in which Mr. Conway proposes to the rebels that, if they will emancipate their slaves, the North will stop the war."

The Mr. Conway alluded to is the Rev. Mr. Conway, formerly of this city. His proposition is important, as showing the object which the Abolitionists have really in the war.—Cin. Eng.

Our National Disorder—Dr. Roback's Cures.

The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has not time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He bolts it, and as bad habits are catching, all classes follow his example. Hence Dyspepsia, with all its complications—hence Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and disorders of the Bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier are waging an exterminating warfare. The success of these Medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not alleviate, they extinguish a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize afflictions of the digestive and secretory organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. See advertisement.

THE LEE'S.—There are two Lee's besides the commander of the rebel army: his son, General W. N. Fitzhugh Lee, and his nephew, General Fitz Lee, each commanding a brigade of five regiments of cavalry.

FOX SPRINGS! THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN WATERING PLACE, SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY., Ten Miles East of Flemingsburg, in a mountainous region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of the WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR, CHALYBEATE AND ALUM.

Afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

For any information as to prices, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Mayaville, Ky. July 2, 1863.

Valuable and Desirable Property FOR SALE! I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE situated in the West end (new addition) of the City of Mayaville. The lot fronts 34 feet on the Germantown Turnpike and extends back same width, to Third Street. The grounds are handsomely laid off and planted with Evergreens, choice Shrubs and Flowers—besides which there are a quantity of Fruit Trees of every description, suitable to this climate—in full bearing. There is a large and productive garden attached. The House is one of the best and most substantially built in this county, it contains eleven Rooms, besides Kitchen, Servants Rooms, Bath Room, Store Room, &c., and every convenience that can be desired to minister to ease and comfort. Attached to the property is a fine Stable with 4 stalls, Carriage House and a roomy Cow House, with a fine lot of about 1/2 of an acre, extending to low water mark on the Ohio River and partially graded and paved. This property is exempt from the Railroad Tax. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at Public Sale, 25th of this month (July).

Apply to the undersigned in person or by letter addressed to Box 42, GEO. W. BLATTERMAN, Mayaville, Ky., July 2, 1863—tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in the City of Mayaville, under the name and style of ALEX. POWER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. ROSS & A. J. NEWELL, are alone authorized to settle the business of the Firm. All persons having claims against the Firm will present them for payment, and all who know themselves to be indebted to the same will please come forward and settle with either of the undersigned.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL.

July 1, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. HAVING Purchased the interest of Mr. Alex. Power, late Alex. Power & Co., we will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business under the name and style of ROSS & NEWELL, at the old stand, Cor. Market and Third streets.

W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL, GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

Mayaville, Ky., July 1st, 1863.

New Grain Store! HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. POWER & CO., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.

Mayaville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS! M. R. BURGESS & SON, Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY. WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE Sensation Store! A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sale of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

FRANK & COONS. Attorneys at Law, MAYSVILLE, KY. Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

A. B. COLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, KY. WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANWORTH & THOROR.

J. K. SUMRALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, KY. WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street. Jan 15, 1863—1y

E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST. MAYSVILLE, KY. August 14, 1862.

K. M. HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLEMINGSBURG, KY. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS [may 14, '63—1y]

Sewing Machine for Sale. I Have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.

CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester. Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold out here. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For sale by June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill. I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by June 25. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oils. Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by JOHN H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS! OF all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japaned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF OF. VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayaville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to HATS AND CAPS AND

Notions, Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT, Cheap Dry Goods Store, 2nd Street, Mayaville, Ky. Jan. 3, 1863.

UNION COAL OIL, ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

POCKET BOOKS! OF many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2d & Court Sts. may 25

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50,000 Shingles ON hand and for sale cheap for cash. Call early. JNO. H. RICHESON. Mayaville, July 2, 1863.

Come down in the center, That's what it means! N. C. SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE! He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Blake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipekin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton. T. K. RICKETTS.

Mayaville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No 32, west-side Market st, MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackarel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candies, Wil-low and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Mayaville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX Insurance Company OF BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Fire and Inl are Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1863—no 33.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!! I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS. A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU, Next door to Sensation Store. Mayaville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS QUEENSWARE! HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, h-er-entire Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WATERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market Street, opposite Goddard House. Mayaville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

Window Glass. A Large lot just received, comprising many LARGE AND ODD SIZES! For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. Second & Court Sts.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK SEATON & BRODRICK WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. CORNER 2d AND COURT STS. Mayaville, Ky. March 19, 1y

Spring & Summer Goods! LOUIS STINE MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS FURNISHER, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.

april 23, 1863. LOUIS STINE.

Sugar Mills, FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by June 1, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

CUTTING BOXES! NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale mar 19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

GOLDEN SYRUP! EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by mar 19 J. H. RICHESON.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an Immense Popularity, far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable Curative Properties, and hence their Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the Blood Purifier and Pills is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines Are Unequaled

for curing Sorefula, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Old Sores, Fever and Ague, Leucorrhoea, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Sorefulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every remedy upon his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years. Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill. They are really a Blood and Liver Pill, which, in conjunction with the Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician. Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Clifton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY J. J. WOOD, Mayaville, MACKAY & WOOD, do, JOHN RICHARDSON; Masalick, W. D. WOOD, Sardis, JOHN B. HOWARD, Orangeburg, THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown, ROBT. STEVENSON, rhyaville, BULLOCK & SULLIV, Dover, And by Druggists and hants generally throughout the United States and Canada. Jan. 8-ly

L. H. LONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c. Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY. June 19, 1862-1y

Rags! Rags! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS At the Eagle Office, by H. H. COX. Feb 5.

GOLDEN SYRUP! EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by mar 19 J. H. RICHESON.

BULLETIN

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEAD,
CERTIFICATES,
DRAY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, DEEDS,
RECEIPTS,
REGISTERS,

SHOW CARDS!

BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
NOTES,
ENVELOPES,
CONTRACTS,

SHOW BILLS

Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS,
BILLS OF FARE,
POSTERS,
LABELS, &c.,
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
REPORTS,
BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

OF Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,
Is respectfully directed to our Establishment if they desire first-class work at low rates.
Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.
ROSS & ROSSER.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet
This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.
MAGNOLIA,
J. H. PRATHER, Captain.
LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.
JOHN THRASHER, Assistant.
ALEX. CALHOUN, Assistant.
Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock; Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.
Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.
THE SPLENDID STEAMER
Bostona,
Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, month every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewellery Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.
(Maysville, July 31, 1862.)

R. C. ROSE. WM. COLVIN

ROSS & COLVIN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.
June 10th, 1862.

CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS,

SHOW BILLS

FOR

Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c., SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!
BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!
TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well-selected stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of
CASSIMERE SUITS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS,
and having bought our stock early in the season, we are enabled to sell them at the old prices.
We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,
which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.
We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD
consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.
Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress, recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave for all points in the interior. Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewels of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

Nov. 27-ly

Tom Thumb Lamps!

To burn Coal Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and an excellent NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Maysville, April 23, 1863.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR

Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Has removed his stock to

MULLINS & HUNT'S Old Stand, on

SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19.

COR. 3rd & Market Street.

CIDER VINEGAR.

A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale.

By BEN PHISTER.

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.

A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER.

CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.

THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market. For sale at 12c per lb. At BEN PHISTER'S.

W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

ROSS & NEWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY.

POSTAL CURRENCY!

MAGIC BOOKS for above, also some new styles—very convenient—at the NEW DRUG STORE.

COR. 2d & COURT STS.

NEW
GRAIN, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Groceries line. All warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 COR. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 COR. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

COR. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

CANDLES.—Star and Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SEND YOUR WOOL

TO THE

"BEECH WOODS"

FACTORY!

WHERE you can exchange, or have it manufactured into Jeans, Trunks, Suits, Linens, or the best of blankets.

This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O.; and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.

Price List for 1863:

Blankets, per pair, \$3.00 Jeans, per yard, 45c.

Satinet, per yard, 50c Jeans, fine blue, 50c.

White Flannel, 25c Colored Flannel, 30c.

Tweed, per yard, 45c Cloth, per yard, 40c.

Spinning, per dozen, 17c Linsey, 25c to 30c.

SHAKES.—Blankets, one-half for the other, half all colored goods take 3 yards and give 4.

At Ripley, O., Geo. & McCracken, at Maysville, B. F. & O. H. P. Thomas; at Augusta, Rankin & Son.

By 39, 40, 2m. HENRY FOX, Proprietor.

BROOMS.

A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

mar 5

NEW MACKEREL.

21 BARRELS, NO. 1 MACKEREL;

20 Barrels No 2 do.

20 half barrels No 1 do.

20 " " " 2 do.

25 " " " 1 do.

25 " " " 2 do.

25 Kite No 1 do.

25 " " " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance, at BEN PHISTER'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased direct from the recent decline, consisting of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; Moiré, Lenoir, Lenoir, Lenoir, Lenoir, Lenoir; Plain & Fancy Berries; Silk Grenadines; Organdies; Swiss Lawns; Jaconett Lawns;

Linen Cambric Dress Goods;

Percales and Chintz Muslins; A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers; Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marcellines; Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconettes; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconett & Swiss Flouncings; Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconett and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Veils; Fancy Veils; Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Ticknet and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gaiters; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams; all qualities; Checkers; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,

SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1863.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER.

KEPT constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by J. H. RICHMOND.

The Fact of Popular Indifference Admitted.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, a war paper, has, in a late issue, the following article:

One of the most surprising signs of the times is the general apathy which pervades the public mind in regard to the progress of the war. The military situation may be sketched as follows: Washington is more

formidably menaced and in more in danger than ever before; Maryland and Pennsylvania are invaded by a strong force, who are pressing rapidly northward—and yet nobody seems to care. The daily reports of the progress of the invasion scarcely make a momentary sensation. Even the telegraph complains that they have not interest enough to put their movable property out of reach of the rebel banditti. As to military resistance, if any is made to the progress of the invaders, it will be by the New York militia, sent forward by Governor Seymour. Philadelphia, whose turn for sack and pillage comes next after Harrisburg, has dispatched but a single regiment to meet and check the Southern vandals, and some of the few troops collected from other sections of the State stand upon punctilio as to how they shall be mustered in, while the Governor of New Jersey has recalled his militia companies because he considers the emergency past.

The Springfield Republic accounts for this remarkable popular indifference, on the ground that each feeling of the masses is something like this:

We have done all we can; the Government has all the men and money it has asked for, and all it can use; if there is not wisdom enough in the Administration, skill enough in our Generals, and courage enough in our soldiers, to defend the National Capital and protect the loyal States, after more than two years of costly and murderous war—it can not be helped—we yield to the inevitable—we wait patiently to see what will happen, prepared to endure what we can not avert."

The enrolling officers at Lexington have finished with the whites in that district and have commenced enrolling the free negroes. Similar process is doubtless being adopted throughout the State. We may therefore soon expect to hear of the first Kentucky regiment of free negroes being in the field, perhaps quartered in some part of this State. The very largest number of free negroes in the State fit for military duty will not exceed five hundred. The enrolling and drafting them will probably send twice that number to the Confederate army. It will make ten times that number of our young men refuse to enlist who would otherwise do so. We state these facts not by way of discouraging enlistments, but to show the impolicy and idiocy of the step. But it shows that the men at Washington prefer the support of the negroes of the South to that of the white men who would rally to the flag were a different policy adopted. It was this that made our Congressmen vote against the conscription bill that passed Congress, though they voted for another and a better way of conscripting the whites—that is, recognized negroes as citizens and thus did more harm than good.

If any radical denounces us as a secession sympathizer because we object to a policy which will do the Union cause in Kentucky harm, let him send us his name, and we will return good for evil by recommending him to command in the negro regiment.—Maysville Eagle, July 4th.

What the Democrats Mean to do When They Get Into Power.

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

2. They will restore the freedom of speech.

3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of the laws, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of Provost Marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors, rascally Government agents and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their profits.

9. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who caused them to be answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

10. They will endeavor, by these and all other lawful means, to restore the Constitution. And, finally,

11. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can muster to their aid, to restore the Union as it was before an insane and fanatical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

Now, we call on the Abolitionists to give us their platform. Let us see whether they have any thing else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box.—Exchange.

George Washington's Advice.

The following advice to the people, we clip from the Farewell Address of the "Father of his Country." The warning voice of the greatest patriot the world ever produced, should be hearkened to by all:

"Indignantly frown upon the first-dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext.

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this is in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.

THE UNION PARTY OF KENTUCKY AND THE REPUBLICANS.—The Louisville Journal, the organ of the Union party, thus speaks of the Republicans. It says:

"The Republican party is now out and out a radical party—an Abolition party—a revolutionary party—a Jacobin party—a disunion party. Upon its overthrow at the ballot-box depends the suppression of the rebellion, the salvation of the country, and the welfare of the cause of human liberty."

From the New York Express, July 1.

Vallandigham—The President Driving a Barrage.

The President cracks his jokes even in the midst of the invasion—thus the latest from the News Correspondence.

The President replies to the Vallandigham Committee from Ohio in a long letter, in duplicate. The tenor of it is that Mr. Vallandigham should be released, and will be, if the Committee will endorse three propositions to this effect:

First. That a rebellion exists, and that it is his, the President's duty, to put it down.

Second. That the Committee will use their influence in crushing it; and

Third. That they will see that the army employed for the purpose is well paid, fed and clothed.

If the Committee, or a majority of them, endorse these propositions, and so signify, by endorsing the duplicate letter to that effect, and return it to the President, then Mr. Vallandigham will be released. The Committee are indignant at the reply, and are to meet in New York, June 30, to frame a rejoinder.

All this reminds one of the burglar, who, locked up and looked in by the police, agreed to give up his booty if the police would let him off. The President committed a felony in banishing Vallandigham, and he now makes conditions for letting him go, when the Committee had a right to demand of the President a renunciation of all claims to arrest citizens of Ohio without process of law, as well as his triumphant return home.